BUT SHE HAS NOT YET WITHDRAWN DISGRUNTLED COMMENTS ON THE RELA-

FROM THE SEALING CONFERENCE.

A SENSATION CAUSED BY HER REFUSAL TO TAKE PART IF RUSSIA AND JAPAN ARE REPRE-SENTED-THE ACTION TAKEN AT THE REQUEST OF CANADA THE DIS-

CUSSION TO CONTINUE WITH AMBASSADOR HAY.

London, Sept. 25.-An official of the British Foreign Office, in an interview this afternoon with a representative of the Associated Press on the sealing question, said: "Great Britain has not yet withdrawn from the conference, but the discussion of the situation will go on with the United States Ambassador here. The probresult will be that Great Britain will ask that the experts' reports be submitted to her, and she will then decide whether or not the necessity exists of joining in the conference. If the reports point out some easily remedied situation, a result can be arrived at by agreement between Great Britain and the United States without the necessity of a conference, which was only accepted ad referendum. In any event, it is probable that the United States will obtain as much as if a conference was held."

A decided sensation has been caused in diplo matic circles here by Great Britain's notification to the United States that she cannot take part in the sealing conference at Washington if Russia and Japan take part in it The officials of the Foreign Office decline to give the reasons for this change of policy, but they admit that Lord Salisbury has informed the United States Ambassader, Colonel John Hay, of his decision in this matter, though this decision is not ab-

The action of Lord Salisbury is all the more surprising in view of the fact that he accepted for Great Britain the invitation to take part in the conference with the full knowledge that Russia and Japan were included in the invita-

It is known that the Canadian Governmen requested the withdrawal of Great Britain from sealing conference if Russia and Japan were represented, and the Government unwillingly acceded to this request, in accordance with its policy of cultivating the friendship of the colonies, even at the risk of offending other

It is thought in diplomatic circles that Canada's action in the premises was influenced by the fear that Great Britain would be outvoted by the United States, Russia and Japan, whose views regarding the protection of seals coincide.

Great Britain has not informed Russia or Japan of her intention not to take part in the conference, and her notice to the United States was sent too late for the other three Governments to change their arrangements.

Inquiries made at the Russian Embassy here show that the officials were greatly surprised at Great Britain's withdrawal, and were disposed not to believe the news when it was conveyed to them by a representative of the Asse ciated Press. They said that the British Foreign Office, in the discussion of the arrangements for the conference, had never even intimated that dissatisfaction was experienced at Russia's participation. Apparently, the Russian officials add, Great Britain realizes the impossibility of Russia and Japan withdrawing from he conference, and leaving a clear field for Great Britain and the United States.

The departure of Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador to the United States, and one of Great Britain's representatives at the sealing conference, has been postponed until October 26, which would make him arrive in the United States too late to take part in the de-

Summing the matter up, it seems evident that Great Britain has decided to withdraw from further discussion of the sealing question. She has not replied to Secretary Sherman's dispatch on the subject, and it is not expected she will make an answer to it.

The note of Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, to Lord Salisbury, giving the British contentions, has not been communicated to the United States, as it was merely a domestic public document, intended to present the British arguments to the public, without continuing the debate with the United States.

It was on Wednesday last that Lord Salisbury informed the United States Ambassador that Great Britain could not take part in the sealing conference if Russia and Japan took part in it.

THE RUSSIAN DELEGATE'S VIEWS. MR. BOTKINE LOOKS FOR NO DIFFICULTY IN REACHING AN AGREEMENT.

London, Sept. 25 .- "The Pall Mall Gazette" this afternoon publishes a dispatch from Paris giving the substance of an interview with Pierre Botkine, formerly Second Secretary of the Russian Legation at Washington, and now the Russian delegate to the Behring Sea conference in Washington, who sails for New-York from Hamburg on September 30, on the Hamburg-American Line steamer Fuerst Bismarck, in which he is quoted as saying he does not contemplate any difficulty in coming to an agreement on the sealing question, as he believes the excellent report of Messrs, Jordan, Thompson and Grebintsky will enable the delegates to arrive at a prompt and friendly understanding Mr. Botkine expects the conference to last six weeks, and he anticipates that the result will be the signing of a treaty embracing the conces sions each of the four Powers is inclined to make. There is every reason, he adds, why Great Britain and Japan, the heaviest dealers

in sealskins, should come to an arrangement with Russia and America in order to prevent the extermination of the seals.

Throughout the interview Mr. Botkine seems to support the American contention, and he says that Russia and America are the Powers most interested.

THIS GOVERNMENT NOT INFORMED. NO OFFICIAL NOTICE THAT ENGLAND WILL WITHDRAW FROM THE SEALING

Washington, Sept. 25.-Ex-Secretary John W. Poster, counsel for the United States in the Behring Sea negotiations with Great Britain, said to-night with reference to to-day's cable dispatches from London on the subject, that this Government 1 ad received no information, either from the British Embassy here or from Ambassador Hay, that England had decided not to join in the Washington conference or was likely to do so. Further than this Mr. Foster declined to make any statement for publication.

TOBACCO CROP DAMAGED BY FROST. Cincinnati, Sept. 35 .- A dispatch to "The Commer-

ciai Tribune" from Louisville, Ky., says:
"The extent of the damage to the tobacco cre Kentucky by frost is greater than was at first sup-In the weekly review of the leaf tobacco market which the Louisville Tobacco Warehouse Association has just issued an estimate of the bur-Glover, president of the association, a trade author

ley crop is made. This review is prepared by Henry Glover, president of the association, a trade authority whose responsibility is universally recognized.

Mr. Glover also mentions in a general way the damage by frost. He puts the burley crop at only be per cent of last year's crop, which was very much below the average. He estimates that 30 per cent of the crop was uncut Monday and that one-third of this was more or less frosted. Some of this was silled and some only blackened. Tobacco in the low-lands was generally killed, but that on uplands was subjust. The low-lands co was the best of the crop. Some warshouse men think 40 per cent of the crop was uncut when the frost came.

"The highest estimate on the yield cannot be put at each of the crop that the control of the average."

TIONS OF THE UNITED STATES

Berlin, Sept. 25.-The reported American "ultito Spain has been received with pronounced displeasure by the entire German press. official denial from Washington is generally disbelieved here, and the denunciation of "jinge Monroe Doctrine have filled the newspapers. The Conservative press, as usual, is the most violent in The "Kreuz Zeitung," in an editorial en "The Forum's" article by ex-Secretary Herbert on the Cuban question, condemns the policy outlined therein, and con-

"If more sober afterthought does not dam the stream of American Chauvinism, we Germans shall finally reach a sounder judgment relative to their power-i, e., if they get a drubbing to teach them that nobody may disturb the peace with impunity." gan, says: "A coalition of all the European countries is absolutely necessary to repulse the scheme becoming more and more insolent."

same newspaper says that Spain has been assured of Germany's support in the event of the United States taking hostile steps.

The correspondent of the Associated Press here has made inquiries at the German Foreign Office has made inquiries at the German Foreign Office and in other quarters, which show that, while Spain has approached Germany through her Berlin Ambassador repeatedly during the last year lin regard to this, she has only been assured of the moral sympathy of Germany in her struggle to quell the Cuban Insurrection, and of the willingness of Germany to co-operate with the other big Fowers in re-establishing by peaceable means a better understanding between Spain and the United States, in case serious difficulties arise. No other assurances have been given to Spain, nor is it at all likely that Germany will engage to do more in the future.

TO PROLONG THE WAR A CRIME.

A BRITISH VIEW OF THE INTERVENTION BY THE UNITED STATES IN CUBA.

London, Sept. 25.—"The Spectator," accepting as a fact the report that the United States has ad-monished Spain, finds it difficult to think war can be avoided, adding:

'Apart from the fact that pride and ignorance of the consequences bid Spain defy the United States bably considered to be the best way ou of the difficulties. Were the Government to prope the abandonment of Cuba in cold blood it we simply mean handing over the country to Do Carlos, so the Government proposes to empl America as the surgeon to do the necessary ampl tation, which will at once prevent the Cuban gat grone from spreading to the rest of the body poi

After detailing Spain's iniquities in Cuba, "The

After ucanally and the period of the same in the period of patriotic Americans to the same is in the Linion of "than and Hawaiian States, and the consequent election of the same in t n States, and the consequent election of by degraded populations," "The Special

"America's duty is to stop the long agony of Cuba, and if her Constitution admits of her doing so safely, the sooner she amends her Constitution so that she can hold her new acquisitions on a different footing the better for her and for humanity."

THE EMPEROR CONCERNED.

Paris, Sept. 25.-The "Gaulois" to-day says it earns that during the recent visit of Emperor William to Budapest Emperor Francis Joseph and the German Emperor discussed the "interferenof the United States in the affairs of Spain, the Austrian Emperor pointing out the serious embarrassments which this "Interference" had caused the Queen Regent and the Government of Spain The "Gaulois" adds:

The "Gaulois" adds:

"Probably Germany and Austria will do all in
their power to prevent the situation becoming
embitiered, although unwilling to interpose too
directly. Similar views are said to have been exchanged between France and Russia; so, if the
occasion arises, the European Fowers, while respecting the feelings of independence of both countries, will find themselves in agreement in insisting that a policy of conciliation and peace must
prevail."

MRS. AVERY FINED IN BOSTON.

A SOCIALIST GRATOR PUNISHED FOR REPUSING

Boston, Sept. 25.-Mrs. Martha Moore Avery the Socialist-Labor party orator, was found guilty to-day by Judge Austin, in the West Roxbury M. ourt, of having lottered in a public thoroughfare in Roslindale and obstructed travel on the sidewalk after having been ordered by a policeman to move on. She was fined \$10 on each count in the com-

CONVICT-MADE GOODS FOR GUARDSMEY.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL HOLDS THAT UNI FORMS AND EQUIPMENTS MUST BE BOUGHT FROM PRISONS.

Albany, Sept. 25.-Attorney-General Hancock has written an opinion in response to a communication from Adjutant-General Tillinghast holding that the National Guard of the State comes within the provisions of the Prison-Made Goods act to the extenthat the supplies of clothing, uniforms, arms, equipments, books, stationary and other articles ne-sary for its maintenance and equipment must purchased from the penal institutions of the S-if the same are manufactured therein.

If the same are manufactured therein.

This opinion grew out of a demand which the State Prison Commission has made on every State department, calling for a submission on or before October 1 of an estimate of the supplies which will be required by such department for the fiscal year beginning on that date. The Adjutant-General thought the National Guard was not included under the Prison-Made Goods act, and so submitted the question to Attorney-General Hancock. The effect of this will be that almost every equipment of the National Guardsmen from their uniforms to throups will be made in prison.

YOUNG LOVERS DIE TOGETHER.

THEIR MARRIAGE BEING OPPOSED BY THE GIRL'S PARENTS, THEY DECIDE TO END THEIR LIVES.

W. May, twenty-four years old, and Cora Kase-man, eighteen years old, both of Shamokin, were found in the blacksmith shop of Joseph Smink this morning. May had shot his sweetheart and blown out his wn brains. The murderer and suicide was a blacksmith, and up to the time of his death had been employed by Mr. Smirk. death had been employed by Mr. Smink. The couple had been lovers for some time, and last week they arranged to go away and be quietly married. The parents of the young woman objected to the marriage, and this caused a postponement. The young couple evidently made up their minds to end their troubles by dying lossethen. They met last night, and, it is supposed, made all arrangements to carry out their terrible plan. The girl left her home early this morning and went direct to the blacksmith shop, where May was in waiting. They went into the second story of the building. The first news of the double tragedly was learned when Mr. Smink found the boiles this morning. The boiles were lying side by side, and May's right hand still grasped an old-fashioned revolver. He had blown the girl's brains out and then sent a builet into his own head. The boiles were still warm when found.

LIABLE TO A SUCCESSION TAY

Columbia, Mo., Sept. 25.—The first legal bout be-tween the heirs of the estate of John C. Conley, of Boone County, and the curators of Missouri University has closed in favor of the University. Hutzler, of the County Probate Court, decided to nssess the estate to the amount of \$25,000, the money to go to the University. The case has been closely watched by the authorities of other State universities. The decision to assess the estate was under the law providing for a collateral succession tax for the benefit of the State University. The law provides that if a man dies leaving no father, nother, wife or direct lineal descendants, a certain percent of his estate, excluding any amount left for charlines or religious purposes, must go to the State University. The estate of Mr. Conley was valued at nearly \$500,000, \$20,000 of which was left to the poor of Columbia. All of his near relatives are dead. His heirs dispute the constitutionality of the University law, and will fight it through to the end. ussess the estate to the amount of \$25,000, the mone

BIG GRAIN ELEVATOR ENTERPRISE. Albany, Sept. 25.—The Great Northern Elevator Company, of Buffalo, was incorporated \$1,000,000. The company is to the a general elevating business, and its directors are H. W. Cannon and F. W. Bobbett of New-York, and William C. Farrington, of Buffalo. Secretary of State to-day. The capital stock is

MERCHANT, PUT TO DEATH.

THE SITUATION IN GUATEMALA EXTREMELY GRAVE LARGE AMERICAN INTERESTS

San Francisco, Sept. 25.-The following dispatch has been received here:

Libertud, Salvador, Sept. 24 .- Barrios shot Juan Aparicio, jr., in Quezaltenango on the day that the A telegram received to-day by one of the leading merchants this city gives the news that Morales and his 12,000 or 15.600 victorious troops are in Antigua."

Juan Aparicle, jr., was the most prominent exorter and importer in Central America. His house is represented in London, Paris and New-York, This confirmed by a dispatch received from Aparicio's business 'nouse in New-York. of the Central American colony in this city say that if Barrios is bold enough to cause the execution of so eminent a man as Aparicio he will not hesitate to carry out wholesale slaughter among the people who oppose him.

No cause is assigned in the news received her son to believe that he was shot because he refuse to give moral and financial aid to Barrios.

Washington, Sept. 25.-The gravity of the existing insurrection in Guatemala is exhibited in the following telegram received at the State Department to-day from S. T. Lord, acting United States nsular agent, dated at Quezaltenango:

"I left Champerloo, and am in Quezaltenango, obliged to protect American interests. Communi cation with the Guatemalan capital is interrupted. The city of Quezaltenango has been under fire and bombarded for twenty-four hours, and is now in the hands of the opposition general. Bombardment by the Government forces is feared. Great Amerian interests are threatened."

speaks, lies about seventy-five miles inland, so that it is hardly possible for this Government to send any relief in the way of a naval force. The Alert s new on her way from San Francisco to Ocas, which was captured by the revolutionists about a week ago, and when she reaches that point she will refuge to any Americans who may be en-

At the home of Juan Aparicio, father of the met chant executed by Barrios, No. 11 East Fifty-sixthst., it was, said yesterday that the report was true out that no particulars had been received Aparicio's relatives in this city. Juan Apartelo, jr., s the eldest son of Juan Aparicio, of the firm of Aparicio & Co., No. 86 Beaver-st. The dispatch anor his death was received on Monday, and

can branch of his firm's business, which is one of the largest in the South and Central American irm, and there are branches in the large European to give him his support. Aparicle was known estoemed throughout Central America. He the first railroad in Guatsmala, erected the electric light and power plant, and establish telephone system store. the first railroad in Guatemaia, erected the first electric light and power plant, and established a telephone system along the western coast. He was a supporter of all the chief hospitals and philan-threpic institutions in the country. Cable dis-patches have been received by his relatives from all parts of Central America deploring his death and denouncing the author of it.

THE MAY FLINT DISMASTED.

NEARLY WRECKED IN A HURRICANE, BUT HER CAPTAIN REPUBER HELF.

New-Orleans, Sept. 25.-The Harrison sengers picked up from the ship May Flint. on August 21, loaded with oil. When in 5, she encountered a heavy gale, which developed on the 8th into a hurricane, carrying away all her rigging and masts On September sighted by the Craftsman, which offered assist ance, but the offer was declined. The captain of the May Flint proposed to rig a jury mast and make for the nearest port, the hull and steering apparatus being untiqueed.

ween New-York and London, but was converted about two years ago into a sailing craft.

The Persian Monarch went ashore on the night of May 8, 1894, on a sandbar near Shinnecock Light, on the Long Island coast, in fair weather and with pilot on board. The Board of Inquiry decided the disaster was due to the negligence of the captain. She was hauled off next day by wrecking tugs, none the worse for her mishep, and taken to New-York, where she was sold on May 29 by public auction for \$19,700 to satisfy the claims of the Merritt Wrecking Company and others. Filint & Co. her present owners, who bought her, had her taken to the shippards at Newport News, where she was converted into a full-risged ship with four masts, and on March 2, 1886, she secured an American registry under the name of the May Filint. At that these was called the largest salling ship afford, and her first cargo, which was shipped at Baltimore for San Francisco, was the largest ever taken in a sailing ship to the Pacific Const. The May Filint registers 3,288 tons, is 22.63 feet long, 42.8 feet beam and 2.9 feet deep. Her hull is of Iron, with three decks. She was built at Dumharton, Scotland, in 1880. captain. She was hauled off next day by wrecking

A FIREMAN OVERCOME BY GAS.

THE ACCIDENTAL BREAKING OF A GAS JET IN PUTTING OUT A FIRE HAS SERIOUS

George La Forest, a fireman of Hook and Ladder Company No. 14, was overcome yesterday aftereocn in a small fire in a basement at Second-ave. and One-hundred-and-twenty-third-at. ing is a five-story brick tenement-house, and the ground floor is not at present occupied. The baseent was filled with an accumulation of rubbish, and this took fire, supposedly from spontaneous

Hook and Ladder Company No. 14 was early at Hook and Ladder Company No. It was early at the place, and the fire was put out after doing damage to the amount of about \$150. In their work the firemen broke a gas pipe in the basement. The combination of gas and smoke stupefied La Forest. He fell back unconscious, but was rescued and carried to the stoop of an adjoining house, where he soon regained his senses. He will not fully recover from the effects of the smoke and gas for several days. where he soon testing the streets of the smoke and gos for several days.

The smoke filled all the rooms in the house, and the tenants, most of them women and children, ran acreaming into the street. No one was injured.

TO PUNISH THE VERSAILLES LYNCHERS.

GOVERNOR MOUNT DETERMINED TO BRING

Indianapolis, Sept. 25.-Information reached this ity from Versailles to-day that the Grand Jury which has been investigating the recent lynching which has been investigating the recent lynching of five men at that place had adjourned without returning any indictments and that the adjourn-ment was final, the jury reporting that there was nothing further for it to do. When the report reached Governor Mount, he at once telegraphed o the Prosecuting Astorney, asking for informato the Prosecuting Attorney, asking for informa-tion. A few moments after sending the dispatch he sent for the Attorney-General, and the two were in conference over the matter for nearly three hours. The Governor requested the States legal adviser to go to Versailles in the event of the jury's failure to indict, and take charge of the in-vestigation in person. He said that he would con-fer with Judge New, and have another Grand Jury convened at once, and the inquiry could proceed without delay.

convened at once, and the laptary without delay. Speaking of the situation, Governor Mount said:
"If it is true that the Grand Jury has adjourned without finding indictments, I will send the Attorney-General to the scene at once. I had a conference with him, and he is in hearty sympathy with my desire to bring the perpetrators of the crime to justice. As soon as I hear from the local authorities I will be prepared to act intelligently."

STOCK INCREASED TO \$6,000,000. Albany, Sept. 25,-The St. Lawrence Power Company, of Massena, St. Lawrence County, certified to the Secretary of State to-day to having increased

DADY HAS A RUMP CONVENTION IN THE

OF THE ONE HUNDRED AND TP'RTY-TWO DELE GATES TO THE CITY CONVENTION COLUM-

FIVE IN THE DISTRICT CONVENTIONS

Seth Low carried the Kings County Assembly District Conventions last night by a dedelegates, leaving fifty-seven for Senator Platt. In nearly every district there were apposition tickets. Jacob Worth won in the Vth Assembly District by an overwhelming majority, and will head the delegation from his district. In the Hd District Sheriff William J. Buttling was

In the 1st District, the Platt men held a rump

convention and elected a rump set of delegates after a resolution had been passed instructing the delegates to vote for Low. A fist fight between M. J. Dady, the Platt leader, and a Low man was narrowly avoided, and great excitement prevailed. Hugo Hirsh was permanent chairman. As the roll was being called attempts were made to introduce duplicate credentials in the Vth and XIII districts of the Third Ward but Mr. Hirsh refused to entertain the motions W. H. Nass, of the XIIIth District, insisted upon speaking, but the chairman would not hear him because he was not a delegate. S. B. Chittenden, the Low leader on the floor, then introduced a resolution instructing the delegates to vote for Low. Dady amended by moving that the delegates be uninstructed, "that they might If they wished vote for that distinguished citi zen of the First Ward, the Hon. B. F. Tracy. Dady closed his speech by predicting that "if delegates favorable to Low are sent to the City Convention with the aid of the men unfairly

seated here by the chairman of this convention, they will be thrown out of that convention." Cheers and hisses greeted this threat. Dady's amendment was defeated by 54 to 47. Mr. Chittenden's motion was carried without further opposition, and Low delegates were elected. The convention then adjourned, and Dady took the desk and called his rump con-vention to order. While order was being re-

stored, a new roll was made up, and another set of delegates was chosen. Naval Officer Sharkey and Assemblyman E. C. Brennan, Platt's leaders in the XVIth District, were padly beaten in their convention, and Sharkey felt his defeat so keenly that he left the hall before the adjournment.

FOR A UNION ON C. N. BLISS. TALK OF THE REPUBLICAN ORGANIZATION LEAD ERS TESTERDAY PROGRAMME FOR TUE

DAY'S CITY CONVENTION "If Seth Low runs for Mayor of the Greater New-York, General Benjamin F. Tracy will run as the Republican candidate for Mayor.

That statement was made yesterday and last evening by Republican leaders in the city with so much emphasis that it appeared to define the cated a lingering hope in the minds of the Republican politicians that the Citizens Union lead ers may yet consent to the withdrawal of Mr Low as a candidate for the sake of harmony and fusion. The talk among the Republican politicians also indicated a doubt that General Tracy will be a candidate on Election Day, although he will probably be placed in nemination at the Republican City Convention next Tuesday.

the Republican County Committee, had con sultations with several of the district leaders in the headquarters at No. 1 Madison-ave., late yesterday afternoon, and later he said to a Tribune reporter: "On Monday I will ask the organizations which were represented at the Astor House conference to appoint conference committees to meet a committee to be appointed by the Republican City Convention on Tuesday As the chairman of the Astor House conference I will extend the invitation, with the assurance that the Republican City Convention will appoint a conference committee. What will happen when the conference committees meet durthe Republican City Conven tion on Tuesday I cannot pretend to predict."

Will General Tracy be nominated by the convention?" he was asked "General Tracy has given his consent to have his name presented to the convention, and it

will be presented. I cannot speak about what action the convention may take." "Would the action of the conference committees have any effect on the Republican nomina-

tion for Mayor "" "It might have." "Will General Tracy run if he is nominated?"

'I should hope so. "Is there any possibility of the nomination of Seth Low by the Republican City Convention?"

"Not the slightest. It must be plain to every body now that Mr. Low can have no support from the Republican organization."

THE CITY CONVENTION. Mr. Quigg explained part of the programm already agreed upon by the Republican leaders for the City Convention on Tuesday at the Carnegle Music Hall. The convention will meet at noon, and Mr Quigg, as the chairman of the Republican Provisional City Committee, will present Lieutenant-Governor Timothy I., Woodruff, of Brooklyn, as the temporary chairman ruif, of Brooklyn, as the temporary charman. It is probable that when the committees are appointed one of the first to be named will be a Conference Committee. Edward Lauterbach probably will be chairman of the Committee on Resolutions. There probably will be a recess and the convention will not be ready to make nominations until evening. Chauncey M. Depew probably will make the speech nominating General Tracy for Mayor, and District-Attorney Olcott will make a speech seconding the nomina-tion. Mr. Olcott was not elected a delegate to the City Convention, but he can be substi-tuted for Mr. Quigg in the 1st District, as Mr. Quigg was elected from that district, and also from the XIXth District.

WILL HE STAY IF MR. LOW DOES?

The plan to nominate General Tracy for Mayor is to be carried out, apparently, with the expectation that he will remain in the field as the Republican candidate if Mr. Low remains in the field as the Citizens Union candidate. The politicians were saying yesterday and last night that when the convention had firshed its work and had left the candidates in the hands of a committee having power to fill vacancies in the event of withdrawais, General Tracy might offer to withdraw in favor of a fusion candidate if Mr. Low would also withdraw. Such an offer, it was said, might be accepted by Mr. Low and the Chizens Union leaders if they thought that the candidacy of Mr. Low had become hopeless, and then there might be an agreement to unite in the nomination of Cornelius N. Bliss. While Mr. Bliss has declined to be considered as a candidate, it was said he could not well refuse to accept a union nomination under circumstances which seemed to make his candidacy necessary to keep the greater city out of the power of Tammany.

Mr. Quirg and other Republican leaders would not talk yesterday about the report that the Republican candidate if Mr. Low remains in the

Mr. Quigg and other Republican leaders would not talk yesterday about the report that the City Convention may nominate Controller Ashbel P. Fitch for Controller of the Greater New-York. Some of the politicians said that such action might depend upon the attitude of the Citizens Union leaders on next Tuesday. R. Ross Appleton, of Brooklyn, is expected to be the Republican candidate for President of the Council.

FAVORABLE TO CONTROLLER FITCH. WELL-KNOWN BUSINESS MEN DESIRE HIS RE-ELECTION. Reports have been current in business as well as political circles for several days that Ashbel P.

Fitch, the present Controller of New-York City, Continued on third page.

ENGLAND CHANGES FRONT. GERMAN PRESS STILL WORRYING. SHOT BY ORDER OF BARRIOS. LOW WINS IN BROOKLYN. WARLIKE RUMORS UNFOUNDED. THE NEWS IN LONDON.

NO PREPARATIONS FOR HOSTILITIES A SEALING CONFERENCE WITHOUT BEING MADE BY THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

about seventy-five sailors from New-York to San Francisco, the purchase of some service shells and a reported conference of Naval and Militia officers with Acting Secretary Roosevelt at the Navy Department, have given rise to a suspicion of hostile intentions on the part of the Navy Department, which, it may be said on the best authority, are not at all

As a matter of fact, there has been no conference of Naval Militia officers at the Navy Department or elsewhere. The commander of the Michigan Naval Militia is expected at the Navy Department on Monday or Tuesday next, his mission is confined entirely to reporting on the possibility of getting the old Yantic up through the lake canals to Detroit.

The supplies contracted for have been purchased by act of Congress in accordance with estimates submitted last year, and were in acordance with the usual routine. Finally, the Navy Department has been making no preparations at all out of the ordinary run of business,

THE WIGWAM'S DILEMMA.

BOUND TO BE SOME SORT OF A SPLIT WHETHER IT SUCCEEDS IN PLACAT-

ING THE SILVERITES OR NOT. The Tammany Executive Committee is to hold meeting in the Wigwam in East Fourteenth st. to-morrow afternoon to discuss the platform and candidates to be presented to the Democratic City Convention on Thursday. Some of the members of the committee declared last evening that they did not know which way the committee would decide upon the demand of the silver Democrats for the adoption of a silver platform. The Tammany leaders had planned to ignore the Chicago doctrine altogether, and run the municipal campaign on local issues alone, in the expectation of being able to satisfy both the gold Democrats and the silver Democrats, and have a union of all the discordant elements of he party. The demands of the silver Democrats, however, have been so load and so threatening that the Tammany leaders have shown signs of weak-ning.

In demanding the reaffirmation of the Chicago doctrine the silver Democrats have declared also that they would not be satisfied unless Tammany nominated candidates who were known o have been Bryan men in the campaign last fall. The gold Democrats, who have been leaning toward union with Tammany in the municipal fight, have taken offence at the efforts of the Tammany leaders to placate the silver Demo-crats, and a serious split in the Democratic or-ganization is to be expected, no matter what the decision of the Tammany Executive Com-

The declaration of Hugh McLaughlin of Brooklyn, that the Democratic organization must nominate a Brooklyn man for either Mayor or Controller has been another disturbing factor in the puzzle which the Tammany leaders have to try to solve. Some of the Tammany men were saying yesterday that Mr. McLaughilu was taking an indirect method to force the nomination of Robert A. Van Wyck, Chief Justice of the City Court in New-York, for the office of the City Court in New-York, for the office of Mayor. Justice Augustus Van Wyck, of Brooklyn, the brother of Chief Justice Van Wyck of this city, has been a close political friend of Mr. McLaughlin for years, and Mr. McLaughlin's way of seeking to accomplish his political objects by indirect methods is well known to the Tammany politicians.

PIVE-DAY LINE TO ENGLAND.

ENGLISH CAPITAL READY TO ESTABLISH IT BE-TWEEN BOSTON AND BRISTOL

Hoston, Sept. 25 (Special).-A plan has been outined and is under consideration for the establish of a steemship line between Boston and on's commerce and the reduction of ocean crossing time to five days or less. The directors of the Merchants' Association gave a luncheon at the

has charge of the administration of the Bristol docks.

Mr Girdlestone announced that he had some to Boston to establish, if possible, a steamship line between Bristol and Boston. While the ultimate adm of the line would be to build up a great presenger traffle, it would begin business with the transportation of freight. He announced that all the money needed for the establishment of the line would be furnished in Great Britain if the merchants of Boston would give support in the way of business. Concerning the facilities afforded by this line, he stated that Bristol was two hundred miles nearer to Boston than to New-York Bristol is three three hours nearer to London than to Liverpool. By a connection which is about to be made, the railway distance of Bristol from London may be only a few minutes over two hours. Boston merchants regard the idea with great favor.

WALKING ABOUT WITH A BROKEN SKULL.

POLICE BELIEVE THE MAN WAS BEATEN AND ROBBED.

Frank Brown, who says he is a bricklayer, forty years old, and who gave his address as No. 655 years old, and who gave his address as No. 655 Tenth-ave., was found early yesterday morning walking along the street with a fractured skull. Blood was streaming from wounds on his head and ran over his ears and down his cheeks. He told a vague story of how he had been to Brooklyn and en struck by a cable-car. His talk was so incoherent, however, and his story was so disconnected that if was not altogether convincing to the police nat he was not set upon, besten and robbed

Policeman McLaughim, of the East Fifty-first-st. station, came upon the wounded man walking through East Fifty-second-st. The officer approached m and asked him where and how he came by his injuries. The man looked at the policeman in a dazed way and said nothing. Seeing that the man was seriously hurt, McLaughlin took him to the station and a hurry call was sent for an ambulance from Flower Hospital. In the mean time the sereant and several policemen endeavored to learn from the man how he got hurt. For some time he was unable to talk. Then in disconnected sentences was unable to talk. Then in disconnected sentences he said that his name was Frank Brown and that he lived in Tenth-ave. The sergeant got from him that he had been to Brooklyn to see some friends and that while on his way home, in the neighborhood of Fulton Ferry, he was struck by a car and knocked to the ground. He pleked himself up, boarded a ferryboat and came to this city. Being unable to find his way home, he had wandered about until he was approached by Foliceman McLaughlin. On the arrival of the ambulance at the station the surgeon made a superficial examination, and found a fracture of the skull. The place from where the blood flowed looked as if it had been struck by some sort of a blunt instrument. There were no scratches about the man's head or face such as might result from being knocked down by a cable-car, and his clothing did not show signs of a fall in the dirt.

The man was removed to the hospital, where it was said subsequently that his condition was extremely serious.

A messenger was sent to the address he had given in Tenth-ave., and it was found that he not only did not live there, but nobody knew him. This fact led the police to believe that the man did not know what he was talking about when he told his disconnected story in the station, and to satisfy themselves that the man was not assaulted in the precinct the detectives were sent out to make inquiry. It was considered strange that a man in such a condition could have come all the way from Brooklyn without falling unconscious in the street. he said that his name was Frank Brown and that

POSITIONS OF THE PACIFIC FLEET. Mare Island Navy Yard, Cal., Sept. 25.—The posi-tions of the vessels of the Pacific Squadron are as follows: The Philadelphia and the Bennington at Honolulu; the Montetey, the Monadnock a Marion at Mare Island; the Oregon at San Fran-Marion at Mare Island; the Oregon at San Francisco, the Alert on the way to Gautemala, the Adams on a cruise with apprentices, due at Honolulu in December; the Olympia, the Machias, the Boston and the Petrel at Che-Foo. The gunboat Marietta has taken on stores and is loading powder. The Pensacola and Admiral Farragut's old ingaship, the Hartford, could be placed in commission in short order. The Ranger, now lying in the stream, would also be available. The Charleston is dismantled and requires extensive repairs, which, if the work is not rushed, will take a year to complete.

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ENGLAND POSSIBLE.

Washington, Sept. 25.-The recent transfer of CANADA MAY DRAG HER OUT OF IT-ENG LISH INFLUENCES AGAINST INTERNATIONAL

> RATE-THE OPERATIONS IN INDIA THE GREEK TREATY OF PEACE AND ENGLAND'S INDIFFERENCE. [BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

London, Sept. 25 .- Late in July Lord Salisbury acquiesced in the American proposals for an international conference on the sealing question. Lord Salisbury seems to have acted in this in stance entirely upon his own responsibility and without consulting Canada. It is now reported from Ottawa that the Dominion Government declines to take part in the conference if Russia and Japan are represented in it, and insists upon restricting the discussion to the conclusion reached by the English and American experts If Lord Salisbury takes his cue from Ottawa. England and Canada will drop out of the conference, although he agreed a few weeks ago to the American proposals. Russia and Japan have been invited by the United States Government to a conference, which will be held even if Can-

ada succeeds in dragging England out of it. The object of this year's conference is not to revise the regulations adopted with the sanction of the Paris tribunal of arbitration, but to investigate certain facts in natural history conthe seal herd. The results will be of practical value in determining the efficiency of the modus vivendi already established and the necessity of ordering changes in the regulations if the herd be found to require additional protection. It is not easy to understand with what grace England can refuse to attend the conference after consenting to do so, but the Foreign Office is unwilling to offend Ottawa. Canada has adopted a differential tariff in favor of England, and British diplomacy on every phase of the Behring Sea question is directed and controlled from

Senator Wolcott is in Paris consulting with members of the French Ministry, but will soon be in London with his colleagues to receive the answer of the British Government respecting proposals for a monetary conference. His mis sion is directly in accord with the resolution passed two years ago by the unanimous vote of the House of Commons, but is condemned to-day as fatal to English interests. London bankers are not leaving any stone unturned to defeat international bimetallism. The members of the clearing house have emphasized in every possible way their hostility to the conversion into silver of any portion of the Bank reserve for its note issue. A group of members of Parliament who recently formed a monometallist committee have warned the Chancellor of the Exchequer that there exists in the House a strong feeling of hostility to any concessions to the bimetallists in America and France, and that a large body of Government supporters will be com pelled to vote with the Opposition if the Indian mints are reopened or the gold reserve of the Bank of England tampered with. "The Times" is also making a dead set against bimetallism. returning to the attack every few days with renewed energy and bitterness. "The Economist" reinforces it on the same lines to-day, censuring the recent action of the governor of the Bank. Only a Ministry of exceptional courage could hope to defy the financial opinions of the City, and the present Government has not been conspicuous for fortitude or inflexible purpose.

The answer which the Government will give to the bimetailist proposals is still in doubt since the advice which has been received from India is unknown, but it is probable that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach will convince his Cabinet associates that inaction is the safest policy. The Chancellor of the Exchequer is a monometallist, but he was greatly impressed with one argu ment which Mr. Wolcott employed. This was based on the danger of the catastrophe which might follow the revival of Bryanism and the trlumph of the silver agitation. Like other prudent financiers of England, he is not blind to the fact that the victory of the silver monometallists will cause widespread ruin in the United States, and will shake the foundations of the financial world. He was perhaps willing at one time to admit that it might be the duty of England to recognize this menace to its own welfare, as well as to the prosperity of the United States, and to co-operate with European Governments in promoting a monetary conference in order to minimize this danger; but the argument has lost much of its force with signs of a renewal of confidence and restoration of prosperity in the United States. It is less easy now to convince either Sir Michael Hicks-Beach or any other English financier that the people of the United States have much to fear from revival of Bryanism.

When American farmers are getting exceptionally high prices for their wheat, when railway traffic is continually increasing, and when American stocks are steadily rising, a slight outflow of gold was the convenient pretext for an increase in the bank rate this week to 21/2 per cent. A much heavier drain upon the gold reserves had been expected earlier in the month, but this has been prevented by large shipments of American bonds by which the balance of trade has been largely adjusted. This transfer of securities is estimated by English experts as exceeding \$50,000,000. A further increase of the rate is expected in October, since India, Canada, Greece and China will be in the market, borrowing on a large scale, and money will naturally be dearer.

The buoyancy of American stocks has not been affected by the many sensational rumors respecting General Woodford's alleged matum, and the premature intervention of the United States in Cuban affairs. The most grotesque of these stories was the reputed sale of the island to England. The inventors lacked wit to explain why England should want another sugar island in the West Indies, when those which she already has are languishing in fortunes and perishing for lack of protection against the competition of German sugar. Spanish securities are not held in England, but in France and Belgium. There is no probability that the interests of the creditors and bondholders will be protected by any financial compromise effected in London. In every European capital the truth is known that the purchase of the island by any maritime Power would be equivalent to a declaration of war with the United States. 'The Spectator" to-day has a remarkable article contending that English sympathies should be with America and against Spain, and that the United States should put a stop to the long agony of Cuba.

Ex-Minister Hannis Taylor has been enjoying in London his release from official duties at Madrid and complimenting warmly his successor as the right man in the right place. He went to Oxford this week to complete some literary work. Colonel Hay has returned to London from Scotland in excellent health, and shows by his fine color the good effects of his holiday visits in the North.

The British-Indian military operations are making satisfactory progress; two brigades,